The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

OUR TRIP TO GETTYSBURG.

Incidents and Adventures on the Way.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 18, 1863.

We arrived here at six o'clock this morning—the weather being damp and cloudy. After getting out of the cars, it made one think of the swamps and lowlands of the Western and Southern States, which chill one through when passing over them. After getting breakfast we strolled out through the city for the purpose of passing away the time as pleasantly as possible until the time of leaving for Gettysburg arrived. During our walk we called in to see our esteemed friend, J. R. Eby, Esq., to whom we are indebted for many favors on our past as well as our present visit to this place. Mr. Eby very kindly placed his carriage at our disposal. Accepting the offer we started off at 2:40 speed, behind a pair of splendid bays, in style *a la* Bonner. We drove down the Susquehanna, and in a short time we were at "Lochiel," where we drew up and found the Ex-Secretary of War at home, surrounded by his amiable and charming family. They very kindly extended the hospitalities for which "Lochiel" has so long been proverbial, and we passed an hour very pleasantly.

We returned to the city, accompanied by the General, who is to accompany the party going to Gettysburg. We arrived back at Harrisburg at eleven o'clock, where we left the General, and proceeded up the Susquehanna some three miles. Harrisburg is extending its limits in this direction very rapidly. Here is where the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have erected their magnificent work shops, and have built, and are now building, a large number of tenements for their operatives. This has caused the property in this vicinity to advance rapidly, and some of the land in this neighborhood has doubled in value during the last twelve months. After a very pleasant drive in this direction, we returned, and getting dinner got ready for leaving for Gettysburg.

On reaching the depot we found part of the Governor's staff—Gens. Russell and Irwin, and Col. Roberts—on hand receiving the visitors from other States, who were arriving, and were to accompany us on the excursion and to take part in the ceremonies. The Northern Central Railroad Company had made ample arrangements for the party. The company had placed their most experienced officers in charge of the train, which consisted of one of Woodruff's new and splendid sleeping and four passenger cars. We left Harrisburg at half past two o'clock. The day had become pleasant, the sun was shining in all his glory, and the air was quite comfortable and salubrious.

We left the depot at Harrisburg amidst the cheers and smiles of the people of that good city, and proceeded to Goldsboro, fourteen miles from Harrisburg, where our locomotive gave out, and we had to wait between two and three hours for another engine. The passengers turned out here, and emptied the stores of all the eatables they could find. This must have been the best day the Goldsborians have had since Lee's raid; the difference, however, was, our party paid for what they got—the rebels took it on trust. Whilst here we were favored with music from Birgfield's band, which made the time pass more pleasantly. Finally, the engine came—we got aboard and started along once more, arriving at Gettysburg at ten o'clock, p. m.

The President and his party had already arrived, and were quartered at Wills' hotel. Governor Johnston, with Commissioner Churchill and Kerr, we found at the Eagle, McClellan's hotel. These gentlemen had arrived by the morning train and had devoted the afternoon to making arrangements for the reception of Gov. Curtin's party, and the invited guests. During the evening, Col. Forney and President Lincoln, were serenaded by Birgfield's band, a large crowd collecting in front of their hotel. After the band had played a short time, the President made his appearance and replied to the compliment, saying "he was happy to see so many of his friends present to participate in the ceremonies, but he would make no speech, as he had nothing to say." [Laughter and applause].

Col. Forney being called on said, "the people might congratulate themselves on the approaching end of the rebellion, which, he had no doubt, was nigh at hand." He referred in glowing terms to the services rendered the country by the lamented Douglass. He paid a handsome compliment to the President, and said, "that Abraham Lincoln would, in time to come, be known and honored as the saviour of our country." Col. Forney concluded his address amidst shouts of applause.

Mr. Seward then came forward and delivered a short address, after which, the crowd dispersed, getting shelter as best they could. The latch strings of Gettysburg, which were to have been hung out, we were unable to see, but found not only the doors but the gates barred against visitors. We returned with our friend Col. Woodruff, to his hotel—the elegant, new and capacious sleeping car, which he had furnished for the Governor's party, and found a more comfortable sleeping place than we presume we could have procured in the town. Having doffed our coat, hat and shoes, we took possession of a lower berth, and was soon fast asleep, dreaming of the loved ones at home.

Nov. 19.—We got up at 7 o'clock, and walked up to the Eagle Hotel, where we got breakfast; after which we proceeded to 'Wills' Hotel, where we found the President, Messrs. Seward, Blair and Upshur, of the Cabinet; Col. Forney, Gen. Cameron, and Gov. Curtin and suite. We had quite a pleasant chat with the President for a few moments. He said the best course for the journals of the country to pursue, if they wished to sustain the Government, was to stand by the officers of the army, and instead of censuring them for any errors they might commit, encourage them by urging the people to render them all the aid in their power. Here an old gentleman was introduced to the President, who stated that he had four sons in the service. The President asked him if they were all living, and being answered in the affirmative, replied he was a lucky man. A gentleman was introduced to the President, who asked him for an anecdote. The President replied it was a bad time to be joking when they were just going to a funeral.

The President was dressed in a plain black suit, black hat, trimmed with crape, black neck tie, white gauntlet, kid gloves, and long black overcoat. He looks much older than when we last saw him, two years ago. The cares of State appear to wear quite heavily on him. While looking at him, we breathed a silent yet a fervent prayer that Providence would spare his life until this unholy rebellion is totally ended, and our country once more enjoying the sweets and blessings of peace and happiness, which it has, unhappily, not known since Mr. Lincoln's term commenced; that he may be enabled to say: "I found my country in a cruel, angry strife, but have restored it to peace and quiet. I have faithfully fulfilled my office, and done all in my power to bless and make happy my fellow men."

The hour for starting having arrived, the President, Secretaries Seward, Bates and Upshur mounted horses, and Marshal Lamon immediately formed the procession, which started for the Cemetery grounds. After the Presidential party came the following on foot: Governor Curtin, staff and suite, which consisted of Major-Generals Doubleday and Stoneman, Adjutant-General Russell, Colonel Biddle Roberts, Colonels Coleman and Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press* and Washington *Chronicle*, N. P. Sawyer, of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General, who accompanied the Pennsylvania delegation; Governor Seymour and staff and suite, New York; Governor Tod, of Ohio, staff and suite; Governor Morton, of Indiana, staff and suite; Governor Bradford, of Maryland, staff and suite; Colonels Churchill and Kerr, Commissioners from Illinois. The procession was escorted to the ground by a regiment of United States Artillery and Cavalry, preceded by the United States Marine Band from Washington, and Birgfield's band of Pennsylvania, under the command of Major-Gen. Couch.

We noticed in the procession about twenty members of the United States Sanitary Commission, under command of Dr. W. F. Sewall; Masons and Odd Fellows of Gettysburg, numbering about four hundred strong; Baltimore Councils and civil officers; Professors and students of Gettysburg Colleges; distinguished strangers in carriages.

The procession arrived on the ground at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock. Owing to the excellent arrangements of the Committee, the platform for the speakers, invited guests, and reporters, was kept cleared until the arrival of those who were to occupy it. The platform was erected on a beautiful knoll, nearly in the center of the cemetery ground. Among the distinguished personages who occupied the platform, we noticed His Excellency, the President of the United States, Messrs. W. H. Seward, Blair, Welles, and Upsher, members of the Cabinet; Ex-Secretary of War, Gen. Cameron, Ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Governor Denniston, Governor Tod, and Governor elect Brough, of Ohio; Governor Curtin, staff, and suite, of Pennsylvania; Governors Pierpont, East Virginia; Parker, of New Jersey; Morton, of Indiana; Boreman, of West Virginia; and Seymour, of New York; Generals Stoneman, Doubleday, and Schenck; Colonels Puleston, Barclay, and Wright. Among the ladies present, were Mrs. Gov. Curtin, Mrs. Gov. Brough, Mrs. Gen. Irwin, Mrs. Col. McClure, and Mrs. Wise, daughter of Edward Everett.

Gov. Gilmore, of New Hampshire, was represented by Hon. Mason W. Tappan, who had a position on the stand. Col. J. S. Walker, and J. D. Stevens, were the Marshals for New Hampshire.

At 11:15 o'clock, Mr. Everett, orator of the day, and Mr. Stockton, the venerable and eminent divine who was to officiate as chaplain on this solemn and interesting occasion, came upon the stand, accompanied by Govs. Curtin and Tod, and ex-Gov. Johnston, the Committee of introduction. A beautiful and appropriate dirge was then performed by Birgfield's band.

We now took a view of the immense concourse of people before us, which certainly numbered twenty-thousand—old, gray-haired men and women, young men and beautiful maidens, and fair-haired, gay and happy children—who had come to honor, to bless their names and to bury those who had so gallantly died for their country.

Gov. Johnston here introduced Mr. Stockton, who offered up a beautiful, chaste, eloquent and impressive prayer, closing with the Lord's prayer, which was repeated by all present, and added much to the solemnity and dignity of the ceremony. The bands then played "Old Hundred."

Marshal Lamon then announced that a letter had been received from Gen. Winfield Scott, stating that ill-health prevented his attendance.

At 11:45 Mr. Everett was introduced by Marshal Lamon. Mr. Everett concluded his oration at 1:40, having spoken one hour and fifty-five minutes. After the oration was ended the following dirge was sung:—

'Tis holy ground—
This spot, where, in their graves,
We place our Country's braves,
Who fell in Freedom's holy cause,
Fighting for Liberties and Laws—
Let tears abound.

Here let them rest—
And summer's heat and winter's cold,
Shall glow and freeze above this mould—
A thousand years will pass away—
A Nation still shall mourn this clay,
Which now is blest.

Here, where they fell,
Oft shall the widow's tears be shed,
Oft shall fond parents mourn their dead,
The orphan here shall kneel and weep,
And maidens, where their lovers sleep,
Their woes shall tell.

Great God in Heaven!
Shall all this sacred blood be shed—
Shall we thus mourn our glorious dead,
Oh, shall the end be wrath and woe,
The knell of Freedom's overthrow—
A Country riven?

It will not be!
We trust, Oh God! Thy gracious Power
To aid us in our darkest hour.
This be our prayer—"Oh Father! save
A people's Freedom from its grave—
All praise to Thee!"

The President was then introduced amidst great cheering, and delivered the remarks already published in the *Commercial*.

At the conclusion of the President's speech, there was music by the band, after which the following dirge was sung by the choir, composed of the ladies of Gettysburg. The words are by James G. Percival, and the music by A. Delany, and arranged for a band and voice by A. Birgfield:—

Oh! it is great for our country to die!
Whose ranks are contending.
Bright is the wreath of our fame,
Glory awaits us for aye!
Glory that never is dim,
Shining on with a light never ending.
Glory that never shall fade;
Never, O never, away.

Oh, it is sweet for our country to die!
How softly reposes
The warrior youth on his bier;
Wet by the tears of his love,
Wet by a mother's warm tear,
They crown him with garlands of roses.

Weep, and then joyously turn,
Bright where he triumphs above
Not in Elysian fields,
By still Oblivion's river;
Not in the isle of the blest,
Over the blue rolling sea;
But on Olympian heights
Shall dwell the devoted forever.
There shall assemble the good,
There the wise, valiant and free.

Oh! then how great for our country to die!
In the front rank to perish!
Firm with our statues shall crown,
In songs our memory cherish.
We shall look forth from our heaven,
Pleased the sweet music to hear.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Bauer, after which the assemblage was dismissed.

Among the many pleasing incidents which occurred at Gettysburg, we will mention the following:

Col. C. B. Barclay, the philanthropist, and Col. Puleston, introduced Mr. John L. Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, to the President just before starting to the meeting of the Ohioians, at the Presbyterian church, to hear Lieut. Gov. Anderson, brother of Gen. Anderson, of Sumter fame. The President received Mr. Burns in a kind, cordial, and enthusiastic manner, taking the arm of the old man and accompanying him to the meeting, amidst the most vociferous cheers all along the route.

The Commissioners of the several States, headed by Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, paid their respects to this patriot and soldier of 1812, and were kindly received by him and his good wife, whose hospitalities they suitably acknowledged.

At 8 o'clock, we left Gettysburg *en route* for Pittsburgh, and now, dear reader, we are once more home, ready to assist our co-laborers in catering for your edification and amusement. S.

THE COTTON PROSPECTS FOR 1864.—The English journals continue to discuss the cotton prospects for 1864. The latest and fullest paper on the subject appears in the Manchester *Examiner*, in which the writer, after an exhaustive review of the facts in the case, presents the following results: First, that the production of cotton in other countries than the Southern States of America is steadily increasing, the imports of 1864 exceeding probably those of 1862 by one million of bales, thus lessoning exclusive dependence upon one source of supply; secondly, that the three countries which have shown the most eager desire to contribute to this result—Egypt, Turkey and Italy—possess advantages in climate, soil and facility of access to the English market, which enables them to compete successfully with the Southern States of America, not only in quality, but also in cost of production. The writer is confident that in a few years the coast of the Mediterranean will furnish an annual supply of two millions of bales. Of India he does not take so hopeful a view. So long as high prices prevail she may furnish a considerable quantity of cotton; but when this stimulus is withdrawn, and the day of competition returns—as return it will—then, it is thought, will she descend to her former subordinate position in the cotton markets of the world. The result (he says) will be owing to the inferiority of her staple, the imperfection of her agriculture, the ignorance of her ryots, the frauds of her middlemen, and the indifference of her rulers.

A NEW YORK LETTER WRITER says that the St. Nicholas Hotel clears one hundred thousand dollars a year; the Metropolitan eighteen hundred per week; the New York fifteen hundred per week; the La Farge twelve hundred, and the Astor nine hundred.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

From Richmond Papers.

The Richmond papers of the 18th inst., do not contain anything of great importance from the rebels. Several fights were mentioned in Western Virginia, resulting successfully to the Federal troops. General Longstreets advance to Senoir and across Little Tennessee river is noticed, but no details are given.

The Unionists are still fighting and gaining ground in the mountains of North Carolin and have not retreated to East Tennessee as previously reported.

The bombardment of Charleston progresses without important incidents.

From Richmond.

There are some intimations thrown out of a further retreat of Lee's army, and the probable abandonment of Richmond as the capital of the Southern Confederacy. Jefferson Davis is again in Richmond, directing affairs.

Affairs in Texas.

The Federal troops landed in Texas have continued to advance steadily and with success, ever since their debarkation.

Latest advices give the gratifying intelligence that Brazos Island and Point Isabel have been occupied. This island will probaply be made a depot for supplies and a rendezvous for vessels of war and carriage.

Two Divisions of Hill's Corps Sent to Bragg.

It is positively ascertained that at least two divisions of General Hill's corps, of the Army of Northern Virginia, have been sent either to Longstreet or Bragg.

Lee Falling Back.

The main body of Lee's army has fallen back, although the enemy keeps up a show of troops along the line of the Rapidan.

Our army is preparing to advance.

A Rumor.

There is a rumor that Gov. Bradford has refused to issue certificates of election to Congressmen recently elected in Maryland, on the ground of their having been illegally elected, as Gen. Schenck prevented a legal election by making the oath of allegiance the test of eligibility of voters, which he contends is contrary to the laws of Maryland. A. L. Kerr, of Attorney General Bates' Department, is quoted as the authority for the statement.

Organization of the House Conceded to the Republicans.

A Washington correspondent says that the leading Democrats now concede the organization of the House to the Republicans, and there will consequently be no squabble for Democratic caucus nominations. H.

Important Question in Consideration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A special to the *Tribune* says the attention of the President and more prominent members of the Cabinet, and other official gentlemen, has been largely given of late to the consideration of the important question connected with the recall to the Union of the truant Southern States, several of which may soon be knocking at the door.

The President has not yet determined what course to adopt; several theories claim his attention, and is now engaged in maturing a plan by which to secure a reunion upon the only practicable basis—the basis of Freedom and Equality to all under the constitution and the laws.

Recent utterances of the President, and instructions to commissioned representatives of the Government in districts of the South now in our possession, leave no doubt that the policy of the Administration, to permit none of the vagrant States to come back with a slave constitution, is fixed. The present discussion relates to the ways and means of effecting this result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A New Orleans correspondent, writing under date of Nov. 14th, of the *Herald* states that on the 13th the United States Marshal and his deputies seized all the cotton in New Orleans. The seizure was made on the order of Mr. Rufus Waffles, the United States District Attorney.

Rumor says the seizure was made on information derived from secret parties that most of the cotton now in transitu, was purchased from disloyal parties, and before it can be released the present owners must prove that the parties from whom they purchased are loyal to the United States Government.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The *Herald* has the following:

Army of the Potomac, Nov. 20.—The guerrillas around Warrenton having fired upon our pickets quite frequently of late, the citizens have been notified that on the first recurrence of picket shooting Warrenton will be shelled.

Brandy Station, Nov. 20.—A squadron of the 6th New York and 3d Virginia Cavalry, of Buford's command, under command of Capt. Conger, of the latter regiment, made a reconnoissance yesterday in the direction of Perryville, and captured a rebel herd of two hundred and thirty-two cattle and fourteen horses and fifteen herders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A proposition has been made to the Richmond authorities to release unconditionally, without parole or exchange, all newspaper correspondents in prison, provided a similar release of the same number of civilians is made here.

Advices from the front to-night state that no collision has yet occurred. The rebels have made no new demonstrations within a day or two, but seem to be still strengthening their earthworks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The French war steamer Milan has just arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, via Havana. She will return directly to the former post, having been ordered to New York expressly to take out to Mexico $4,000,000 in gold, purchased in this city on account of the French Government by the house of Belmont & Co.

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LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COAL OIL;

AND REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM!

TRADE MARKS:

"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"

"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."

Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.

I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.

se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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AND

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Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,

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se7 GEORGE OGDEN. Secret'y.

ALLEN & NEEDLES, Philadelphia,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Crude and Refined

PETROLEUM, LARD, AND OTHER OILS.

sel2

LAMPS.

THE

ALADDIN LAMP STORE.

WILLIAM M. MURRAY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,

And Dealer in

LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,

NO. 43 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

CONFECTIONERY.

P. REYMER.....J. S. REYMER.....H. D. REYMER.

REYMER & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, CONFECTIONERY,

SUGARS, FIRE WORKS. &c.

Also, Manufacturers of all varieties of

Fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams,

GUM, JELLY AND LIQUORICE DROPS, JELLIES, SYRUPS, &c.

Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD St., abv FIFTH.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS of the

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call the attention of business men and the traveling community to the superior accommodations and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

se21

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors,

HARRISBURG, PA.

This well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

no6:3m

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sel1:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET.

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR,

NEAR SHARPSBURG. sel9

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

MILITARY EXCHANGE,

No. 48 Market Street,

LOUIS HAGER, Proprietor.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the Delicacies of the Season.

☞ LUNCH EVERY MORNING. oc8-1y

FRED. WEIS',

CORNUCOPIA,

No. 8 Corner Fifth and Union streets.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. OYSTERS sold retail or wholesale. oc26:3m

SIGEL SALOON,

47 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season.

☞ LUNCH every morning. oc26:3m

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

JOHN LUNDY'S

ELDORADO

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se10:1y

FRED. JACOBS'

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 37 MARKET street.

se16:3m

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,

Odd Fellows Hall Building.

se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,

No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

se7:3m

"OUR HOUSE,"

JOHN SHALER, Proprietor,

32 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Oysters sold retail or wholesale. se22:3m

KOENIG'S SALOON,

No. 76 Fifth street, opposite Post-office.

HENRY SCHNEIDER & JACOB ROHR,

PROPRIETORS.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily, which we are prepared to serve up in every style. [no3:2w

SILVER CLOUD SALOON,

(Late Capt. C. C. Seeley's.)

CHARLES MULLEN,

PROPRIETOR.

18 Market street.

The choicest ALES, WINES and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. OYSTERS served in every style. no3:3m

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

MRS. E. BOLLSTETTER'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 178 Wood street.

WARM LUNCH every morning. [oc31:3m

LIQUORS.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,

(Successors to Leopold Sahl,)

Importers and dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,

se7 *PITTSBURGH.*

FRED. SCHIELD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Cigars,

No. 17 PENN street, Pittsburgh.

se16:1y

JOSEPH ROSS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FAMILY SELECTED GROCERIES,

FOREIGN LIQUORS,

WINES AND CIGARS,

East side of the Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARRIAGES.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers.

OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,

Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ REPAIRING done on short. se2

GROCERS.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

sel6 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

S. LINDSAY, JR.....J. TELFORD

LINDSAY & TELFORD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

FLOUR, PRODUCE,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 187 LIBERTY STREET.

se7 PITTSBURGH.

S. H. LUCAS,

Grocer, Flour & Commission Merchant.

No. 265 Liberty street,

oc2:3m PITTSBURGH.

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JAMES DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

Lard Oil Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Crude and Refined Pet

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL—PENNY EDITION—issued every afternoon—the first edition at 12 M., and others follow as the news received from all quarters may require. It is delivered at residences and places of business by Carriers at SIX CENTS a week, and sold on the streets by newsboys at ONE CENT.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS; five copies EIGHT DOLLARS. Any person who will send in a club of TEN subscribers, at $1,50 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself; or may retain one dollar as his compensation. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The morning edition of the COMMERCIAL is furnished to Carriers, Newsmen and Agents at $1,75 per 100 copies; evening edition, 60 cents per 100 copies.

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FOR STANDING MATTER:

	Daily.		3 times a week.		2 times a week.		1 time a week.	
	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq	1 sq	½ sq
1 time	$ 60	30						
2 times	1 00	60						
3 times	1 25	80						
1 week	2 00	1 20	$1 50	90				
2 weeks	3 50	1 75	2 40	1 25	1 75	1 00	1 25	60
3 weeks	5 00	2 50	3 60	1 50	2 50	1 25	1 50	90
1 month	6 00	3 00	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 80	1 00
2 months	9 00	4 50	5 80	2 90	4 50	2 25	3 00	1 50
3 months	11 00	5 50	7 50	3 75	5 50	2 75	3 75	1 90
4 months	13 00	7 00	8 30	4 55	6 50	3 25	4 25	2 25
5 months	14 00	7 50	9 20	5 00	7 00	3 75	4 60	2 50
6 months	15 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 80
9 months	20 00	11 00	13 45	7 80	10 00	5 75	6 95	4 25
1 year	25 00	15 00	17 00	10 40	12 50	7 50	8 50	5 20

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.—Thirty-seven hundred new books have recently been added to the Congressional library, embracing every variety in politics and history. The volumes now on hand number eighty-two thousand. An estimate of $160,000 has been made for the enlargement of the library so as to include the rooms formerly occupied by the Clerk of the House, and those vacant chambers which abut upon the present chamber of the Supreme Court.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

The full returns of the special election for a Congressman, in Delaware, held on Thursday last, is as follows:

	N. Castle.	Kent.	Sussex.	Total.
N. B. Smithers, U	4014	1845	2369	8228
John Gibbs, Op	31	—	—	31
Chas. Brown, Op	6	—	7	13
J. P. Comegys	—	7	—	7
H. Ridgely, Op	—	2	—	2
E. Wilmer, U	—	—	1	1
C. Kimmey, U	—	1	—	1

Mr. SMITHERS, the member elect, has 214 more votes than were cast for Mr. FISHER, the Union candidate of last year, and 177 more than TEMPLE, the late member, received. His vote shows a large majority over the total vote of 1862, when each party strained every nerve. Mr. CHARLES BROWN'S friends concluded it was best not to run him, and he only got 13 votes.

GETTYSBURG AND ITS CEMETERY.

Thousands, aye millions, who have and will read the able and eloquent oration of EDWARD EVERETT will from it obtain a more definite idea of the events preceding that fearful conflict than they have ever had. The conception of a general national cemetery, on the very battle field, was a happy inspiration of Gov. CURTIN, and to him mainly is to be ascribed the success of this patriotic movement. The arrangements were the very best that could be made. There was an eminent fitness in the selection of Mr. EVERETT, who amid all the preliminary struggle had occupied what is usually called a conservative position, but has now risen to the full magnitude of the immense and inconceivable issues involved in this conflict.

His thrilling narrative of all the preliminary movements; his bold and manly statements, showing that the whole crime of this rebellion rests upon the heads of the Southern traitors, embody the sentiment of an earnest, patriotic heart. He shows not the least sympathy with the semi-traitors that has digraced so many so-called conservatives. However flippantly radical abolitionists of the GARRISON school may have talked in times past, this was no excuse for one-hundredth part of the horrible crimes these Southern traitors have committed. And the almost universal tendency of Copperheads to excuse them on this ground shows them to be semi-traitors at heart.

The tone of the dedication services at Gettysburg is healthy. President LINCOLN, Secretary SEWARD, Mr. EVERETT and every other public man who took part in the dedication services, all recognized that this rebellion was a terrible crime against our country, our humanity and our God. Even Gov. SEYMOUR sees no road to any permanent peace, but in a vigorous prosecution of the war on the banks of the Rapidan, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Mississippi. Hereafter we hope to see a United North, until this infamous rebellion is crushed to the earth, and the Stars and Stripes float over every land and every sea.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

We perceive that an effort is being made in Philadelphia to erect permanent buildings for their female school of design. This is, we believe, the place where these schools of design had their origin in this country. We think every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such an evidence of prosperity. The late ELLIOT CRESSON left a legacy of $10,000 to this institution, which has been used as the fund to buy a lot. The public are applied to for funds to raise the building. Of course we cannot hope such successful effort in this city. We believe a commencement for a school of design has been made here, and think the same should receive every possible encouragement. It should be encouraged because it enlarges the sphere of useful and profitable employment for women.

One great difficulty in this and all countries has been to find employment for females adapted fully to the taste and habits of the educated and refined of that class. In the cities and boroughs where the common-school system has been most fully developed, nearly the whole of the education of the young is in the hands of female teachers. In the rural districts, however, the old-fashioned notion still lingers, and the great body of the country common-school teachers are males. At this time, when so active a demand exists for male labor of all kinds, we think the school directors from the rural districts should employ females in all the public schools. The idea that they cannot enforce discipline in such schools, when they do it in cities, is supremely ridiculous. Next to education, ninety-nine hundredths of which we would entrust to females, we desire to see these schools of design opened and encouraged in all cities like ours, where mechanical occupations abound. We are not as yet largely in those departments where such designs are used, but we ought to be.

Pittsburgh ought, within the next few years, to build up a thousand mechanical establishments, devoted to those detailed departments of human industry in which such designs constitute a necessary element. We have a law to organize manufacturing companies, and if its provisions are not full enough to meet all exigencies it can be amended to do so. We call upon our leading manufacturers to commence the establishment—not so much of mammoth concerns as of the smaller establishments of the kind indicated, and which has made France and Paris what they are.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Passing Day—Philadelphia's Will-o-the-Wisp—Our Quota—Item from Delaware—Fire in a Cotton Mill—Dull and Cheerless.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1863.

WE are having a disagreeable time of it. The rain commenced falling before daybreak, and has continued through the day without cessation. There is one thing, however, which is most agreeable in connection with it, and that is its warmth. If the ponds and streams are to be filled, as usual, before winter sets in, why I suppose we may accept the present storm as a premonition of it. It will be safe to venture the prediction, also, that if it reaches the banks of the Rapidan, the Federals will not go a great ways farther than there after Mr. Lee and his army. There is nothing like Virginia mud to retard locomotion and give one the blues. In a mountainous region, of course, it is different, and I doubt very much whether military operations in East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia will be retarded to any great extent in consequence of the changes in the atmosphere or solidity of the earth. Unpleasant as these storms are at this season of the year, we accept them as the immutable dispensations of Providence, and there can be no doubt but what the present one will bring abundant treasure to the coffers of your people, who are at times so dependent on the Ohio and its numerous tributaries. It is quite enough to make one giddy to just imagine the vast quantities of coal, oil and other merchandise which a "rise" now must let loose from the Upper Ohio, Allegheny, etc.

As you well know, we never tire of talking about the "new line of steamers between Philadelphia and Liverpool." It's a great crumb of comfort to us, and as we all have more or less hobbies, there can be no harm in our nourishing so harmless a one as that which I have mentioned. Ever since the Crimean war took our Liverpool line away we have quadrennially indulged in air castles that some of the good Genii would drop us another one in its stead, but no. It is now announced that Richardson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool, intend running a line of propellors to this port in place of the sailing vessels which have been withdrawn. The privateers have certainly cost us a heap of expense and trouble, but if they have anything to do with giving us a steamship line to Europe we feel quite lenient towards them.

I think we are in a fair way at present to get up sufficient excitement about the volunteer bounty fund, to settle the matter in council soon. As the Commissioners at New York are paying the very nice sum of $777 for each recruit, and the authorities just opposite Smith's Island, at Camden, are also paying something over $500, we stand a poor prospect of filling our quota, except by draft, unless something is done immediately. Every man who desires to enter the service of his country, as a general thing, goes for the amount of money that he is to receive for so doing. Therefore, our recruiting officers are about idle, for the men go to New Jersey or New York to enlist.

It is something like a year since there has been any attempts, of consequence, made by any of the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware to escape, until one night this week. Five of them got an opportunity in the evening to launch themselves on a miserably constructed raft. The tide did not favor their improper designs, and worse than all, the "float" came apart and three of them were drowned. The other two were quite glad to be saved from a similar fate in the morning, and were brought back without any reluctance on their part.

Garbody's large cotton mill caught fire last night, but was saved from destruction by the prompitude of the firemen. One of the buildings was considerably damaged, but the main one, in which was a large quantity of wool, was not injured. The total loss will not exceed one thousand dollars, and that was fully covered by insurance. Considering the great number of large manufacturing establishments about our city, the losses by fire are very small.

As I close this letter the weather assumes a chillier aspect, and the rain increases. Everything is dull and cheerless; even the shrill voices of the newsboys, who, from the plentitude of papers under their arms at this late hour, I am afraid will be considerably "stuck" on their "extras"—without anything in them.

VOILA TOUT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1863.

W. T. Smithson, the banker, of this city, has at last been convicted by a court martial of "holding correspondence and giving information to the enemy, in violation of the 57th Article of War." He is sentenced to *"be confined in the Penitentiary at Albany for the term of five years."* He left the city last evening under an escort of the invalid corps for that fine residence, up the Hudson river. Is it possible that the court, which has been trying him for the last several months, has at last come to the conclusion that he is guilty? There is not a schoolboy in this city but knows him as a traitor, and has known him only as such for *over two years.* At the time Beauregard commanded in front of this city, in 1861, a rebel mail fell into the hands of the Government. In that mail were letters addressed to Beauregard, and signed by one "Charles Capus," giving details of all our forces and defences around the city. At this time Smithson was being watched by the Government. The handwriting of the captured letters resembled Smithson's so closely, that a search of his premises was made, when, lo, and behold, in his private writing desk, was found the *other half sheets of the paper* on which these very letters of Capus were written. There was not a single doubt of either the hand writing, or of the half sheets of paper. Other evidence of seeing him give over to a lady money and letters, to be transmitted to the South, was accidentally discovered by a young lady of your city—and the facts as she discovered them, given to the Government—but without avail, any further than he was arrested and detained a few days, and then discharged. Since, he has been openly dealing in *rebel currency*, and once brought suit against a man, for selling him bogus *Confederate money*, which suit was tried in our Court in this city. What more was wanted to convict him, that all the facts above given? We do not know, and are therefore anxiously waiting for the publication of the trial. This Smithson, is only one case out of a hundred similar ones, which should be dealt with long since. This city is yet swarming with men and women—worse, much worse than Smithson.

It is not true that the rebels refused permission for the Government to send our strarving prisoners at Richmond food. It has all been delivered to them, and the rebel authorities have appointed a board of Union officers, now prisoner, consisting of the following persons: Cols. A. Van Schrader, of the 14th army corps; Col. L. P. Cesnola, 4th New York cavalry, and Lieut. Col. J. F. Boyd, of the 20th army corps, to make the distributions, and state that such a quantity of food and clothing is arriving, that Col. Winder will have to apppoint another board to aid the present one. Medical stores are also being forwarded. Gen. Neal Dow had been acting in the distribution, but the rebels say that he has violated his obligations, and Gen. Winder has taken this duty from him. I believe that the Christian Commission wished to send an agent with the goods, but this was not permitted, and hence arose the report that our donations to the relief of these poor fellows was refused. So there is a spark of humanity left in some of their hearts yet, and the wants of our own brothers will be kindly relieved by our own hands.

The strike at the Treasury is at an end, Secretary Chase deciding in favor of the laborer, rescinding the order of the Supervisor that the men should be paid by the hour, and has directed that the men work on the same time as formerly, commencing an hour after sunrise and work until sunset, with one hour's intermission at noon. The workmen are highly elated, and all kinds of praise is bestowed on the Secretary by them.

All the candidates for Clerk of the next house of Representatives, excepting Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, and Hoffman, of Maryland, are in the city, viz.: Fessenden, of Maine; Buffington, of Massachusetts; McPherson, of Pennsylvania; Green Adams, of Kentucky, and Col. Irwin, of New York.

Henry Winter Davis is announced as a candidate for Speaker, making three men on the board, and all strong men—Colfax, Washburn and Davis.

On next Sunday, the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company commence running their cars on that day. They are also to put on additional cars for colored people—large two-horse cars—and Mr. Gideon has weighed well the idea that we suggested some time since—about the "knock downs"—and how to remedy them, by taking away the inducements to steal, by allowing a man that works for some sixteen hours per day a sufficient sum to live on, consequently, conductors are about to receive $2 50 per day, and drivers $2 00.

Miss Annie Ward, who I believe has just finished an engagement in your city, made her *debut* night before last at Grovers' theatre, to a crowded house, and judging from the roars of laughter and applauds which greeted her from all parts of the house, I should think she made a capital hit, and performed her part certainly to the satisfaction of the audience. Her *Colin* last night, in Nature and Philosophy, was well played and well received. Like Suse Denin, she will be a favorite here this winter.

The army had not made any material change in its position up till noon yesterday. Paymasters were busy, and by this time have finished paying off the army. Everything was ready when my informant left to move in an hour's notice. The weather is very fine, and the roads in excellent condition. C.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG, Friday, Nov. 20, 1863.

DEAR COMMERCIAL: Having just returned to this elegant hotel, from the consecration at Gettysburg, I thought perhaps a few lines from the subscriber, would not be entirely unacceptable. On Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, in company with the "old war-horse" of Western Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Johnston, and Colonels Churchill and Carr, Commissioners from Illinois, we took our seat in the Northern Central cars, headed for the ancient village of Gettysburg. The morning opened damp and cloudy. About nine o'clock, however, old Sol shed forth his genial, revivifying rays, dispelling the black clouds and putting a new face on things generally. Had it not been for the lively chat of Mrs. Eagle, of Marietta, Mrs. Keesey, of York, her beautiful daughter, and other accomplished ladies, the time would have hung upon our hands very heavily. They, however, contributed largely toward making the ride comparatively pleasant. Lovely woman has ever been noted for her angelic disposition. It was one of the fairest days that ever dawned and first at the sepulchre. Wherever she goes she makes all around her happy, as far as it is possible to do so.

After passing through some very fine country, over the valleys of the Susquehanna and Codorus, we reached Gettysburg between eleven and twelve o'clock. Being in most excellent company, notwithstanding the tremendous crowd, and the fact that the landlord at first informed our party that his house was full, when he ascertained that Gov. Johnston was one of the party he recollected that room No. 5, of the McClellan House, containing three beds, was still unoccupied. Here we deposited our baggage, refreshed the inner man, and went forth to see the sights. The official dignitaries (Gov. Johnston being one of the Commissioners from this State,) first reported to Marshal Lamon, at the Eagle Hotel, when the four of us, led by Gov. J., called upon the hero of Gettysburg,

JOHN L. BURNS.

In this connection we cannot help saying a word or two about this scarred and war-worn veteran, whose head is silvered over with the frosts of seventy-five years. He had served his country well and faithfully in the war of 1812, doing his whole duty bravely, receiving at that time an honorable discharge. When, however, the foot of the traitorous rebel polluted the soil of his loved native village home, the old man determined to sight his gun once more, and as he said himself, if he could only make one enemy of liberty bite the earth, he would willingly yield up his own life. On the first day of the fight, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the aged partner of his bosom, the old man went to the front, and on the road borrowed a gun, his wife having hid his own, and took his place in the ranks. In the thickest of the battle, where it hailed lead the fiercest, fell the old John L. Burns. During that memorable day three bullets entered the body of that brave and determined old man. After lying, weltering in his blood, on the field all night, in the morning he was taken home in an ambulance. Fortunately none of the wounds were mortal, and with proper treatment the hero was soon restored to his usual health. After hearing Mr. Burns' story, and purchasing each a copy of his photograph, we all shook him cordially by the hand, and took our leave. We next visited the

CEMETERY,

Which is situated about a mile from the centre of the town, on the most elevated point of the battle-field. The commissioners from Illinois looked up the graves of their people, while Gov. Johnston and your reporter sought out the last resting place of the gallant Pennsylvanians who died defending the eternal principles of freedom and religious liberty. The following list embraces the names of such as were buried and marked up to Wednesday evening:

Corp. Samuel M. Caldwell, 155th; Calvin Potter, 186th; Frederick Shoner, 79th; Sergt. Jeremiah Boyle, 69th; Geo. Hench, 71st; James Gallagher, 71st; Sergt. J. Gallagher, 69th; S. S. Odare, 71st; S. Shoemaker, —; J. Taylor, 145th; N. S. Thomas, 145th; G. Corlin, 145th; John McHugh, 72d; Samuel R. Garvin, 72d; Corp. S. Hayburn, 105th; R. Morrison, 69th; Sergt Philip Peckens, 141st; John Hope, 71st; Wm. Kiker, Sergt. John Wogan, 69th; James McIntyr, 69th; James Clay, 69th; James Coyle, 69th; James Rice, 69th.

The five men last named, all belonged to company G, 69th Regiment, and were buried in one grave. Peace to the ashes of the brave.

Corporal Cranley, 68th; G. Delsworth, 147th; Color-Sergeant Jno. Greenwood, 105th; J. Banebridge, 147th; 2d Lieut. Savage, 2d Regiment P. R. V. C.; Corporal Wm. H. Myers, 62d; Franklin Myers, 99th; Charles J. Gordon, 49th; H. Hensel, 116th; P. O'Brien, 69th; John Hire cy, 69th; Wm. Evans, 71st; David Stanrook, 72d; Wm. Brown, 71st; Wm. W. Clarke, 72d; A. J. Scofield, 149th; George Seep 148th; Robert Lockhart, 20th; Theodore Saylor, 72d; Lieut. J. D. Gordon, Alex. Creighton, 60th; R. H. Cowpland, 12th; C. Walters, 12d; Joseph J. Gutchies, 150th; E. E. Northup, 150th; Wm. H. Harmen, 149th; Jas. Logan, 149th.

When we left the Cemetery, about the middle of the afternoon on Wednesday, the remains of one hundred and forty-six Pennsylvania soldiers had been recovered from the battle field, placed in neat, plain coffins, and interred in that portion of the grounds allotted to the Keystone State.

We have neither the time or the heart to recount the many touching incidents and circumstances which came under our observation; no patriot, or lover of his country, could pass over that sacred spot without a throbbing heart and moistened eyes. After performing this melancholy duty, and taking a stroll over a portion of the sanguinary field, we returned to the town and found that President Lincoln, members of the Cabinet, Gov. Curtin, and the heads of the State Departments had arrived. Serenading and speech-making was the order until a late hour, on Wednesday night, in the village. On Thursday morning the vast multitude formed in procession, under the direction of Marshal Lamon, and proceeded to the cemetery, where Mr. Everett delivered his able oration, and the ceremony of consecration or dedication was gone through with. As this part of the ceremony has already been noticed in your columns, we do not deem it necessary to say any more at present.

The many friends of Governor Johnston, in Allegheny county, will be pleased to learn that he is spoken of very favorably in connection with the Clerkship of the House of Representatives at Washington. If he will accept the position he will fill it as he has every other occupied by him, to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

As this will doubtless be considered enough of an infliction for one time, I will now subside. C.

IDENTITY ASCERTAINED.—The identity of the dead soldier who was found on the bloody field of Gettysburg, with the picture of his three pretty little children tightly clasped in his hands, has been ascertained within a day or two. The wide publicity given to the touching circumstance through the medium of the press produced the desired result. The name of the deceased was Hummerton, and his widow and three children reside at Portville, Catteraugus county, New York. Large numbers of photographic copies of the picture upon which the dying eyes of the warrior-father closed, have been sold, and the profits realized from their sale will be appropriated to the benefit of the children. It is hoped that a sufficient sum may be realized in this way, and by future sales to aid materially in the education of the little ones who were made orphans at Gettysburg.

A NEW WANT FOR THIS COUNTRY.—The *American Railway Times* has the following suggestion to inventors:

The breaking up of the system of slave labor in the Cotton States consequent upon the rebellion opens a new field of experiment for our inventors and mechanics. The cotton, rice and sugar fields are to be cultivated by free labor, and, as a necessary consequence, by labor-saving tools and machinery. Instead of the scratchy hoe and the mule plow for breaking up the cotton lands, there must and will be steam plows introduced and used. The cotton lands are particularly adapted for the use of the steam plow; being mostly quite level, and the soil strong and compact. These lands having been worked for years, mostly on the surface only, steam plows that will go sixteen or eighteen inches deep, will bring to the surface the elements of fertility so long neglected and unused, and plantations that are now comparatively valueless under the very superficial cultivation of slave labor, can be made mines of wealth to the country. What is now wanted is *the* steam plow that is best calculated for this service. The population for tending and picking the cotton are all the lands ready for the service, and under efficient steam plowing and intelligent free labor culture, the crops may easily be doubled. Who has got the best steam plow.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for colds, coughs, pulmonary and asthmatic troubles, are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the army.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1863.

The Potomac Army Doing Nothing.

The army has accomplished nothing within the past two days.

The Weather.

This morning the heavy rain storm which has prevailed for the last forty-eight hours ceased, and the sun came out bright and warm. The roads will soon be dry enough for active military operations.

Lee Falling Back.

The enemy seem to be very restless across the Rapidan, and rebel citizens of Culpepper yesterday evening say Lee was falling back towards Gordonsville. Our officers failed to find any confirmation of the story, which is evidently a ruse of some nature.

Removal of Burnside.

General order No. 369, dated November 16th, by direction of the President, relieves General Burnside from the command of the department and army of Ohio, and appoints General Foster in his place. On being relieved, Burnside will report in person to the Adjutant General here. The department will hereafter consist of Kentucky north of the Tennessee river, and such part of the State as may be occupied by the army.

Obstacles in the Way of Exchange of Prisoners—Fate of Colored Soldiers.

The prevalent doubts as to obstacles being in the way of the exchange of prisoners are at last semi-officially relieved. They originated entirely in the refusal of the rebel authorities to exchange colored soldiers and their officers now in their hands. The incidental difficulties have been added to this question. It is understood that nothing, whatever, has ever been ascertained of the fate of this class of officers and soldiers now in the South. It is believed here that the negro soldiers have been sold into slavery, and that some of the officers have been immured in dungeons. The rebels give no intelligence regarding them.

Important Official Order.

A very important official order is about to be issued, allowing all regiments which re-enlist for the war thirty days furlough to visit home before their present time expires. In other words, Government donates them one month's leave and pay during their present enlistment.

A Contractor Convicted of Fraud.

A Philadelphia contractor named John R. Sterter, having contracted to furnish to Government one hundred thousand pounds of Rio Coffee, roasted and ground, stipulating in his contract that a chemical analysis should show it to be pure in all respects, but having delivered an impure article, which was rejected, he was called to account, tried for fraud by Court Martial, and was found guilty and sentenced yesterday to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The President and Secretary of War approved of the sentence. The official order declares that it is the evident intention of the Government to punish all fraudulent contractors.

The Late Maryland Election.

Ex-Congressman Cresfield, of Maryland, by direction of the President, is here furnishing all the information in his possession, as well as that possessed by others, relative to the military interference in the late Maryland election. The President promises a full investigation.

Governor Brough in the City.

The new Governor of Ohio, Brough, and family, have arrived here, and yesterday visited the President.

The President's Last Call.

It is fully declared to be the determination of the War Department not to authorise the creation of new military organizations in connection with the President's last call of 300,000 volunteers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Sixth Army Corps Reviewed.

Intelligence from the front to-night states that the Sixth Army Corps was reviewed by Gen. Sedgwick to-day.

John M. Botts.

Gen. Meade dined with John Minor Botts this afternoon, at the latter's residence.

Important Advices Anticipated.

If the weather continues fine, most important advices are anticipated for a few days to come. A.

From Texas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The *Post's* New Orleans correspondent says that Gen. Banks entered Brownsville on the 5th, with a small force. The rebels had burned the old U. S. barracks there and a large amount of property and part of the town, and plundered all they could and fled on the 4th. Our prospects are good, but Banks needs 10,000 to 12,000 more troops. The people are generally favorable to the Union.

The Mexican General Cabas, who was a refugee at Brownsville on the 6th, was called upon by the civil authorities to organize the citizens to arrest the plundering of the rebels and put out the conflagration.

After the entrance of Gen. Banks, Cabas, with his force, went to Matamoras and drove out Ruiez, who was favorable to us, and sought refuge in Brownsville and Kansas. He hoisted the French flag. The following day Cabas was attacked by the Ruiez party, and Cabas was shot. Ruiez was again reinstated, but was again forced to fly by Cortemas, who has seized Matamoras, and has issued a pronunciamento re-establishing the Mexican Constitutition of 1857. Gov. Ferino, of Juarez, is to take command. Ruiez is again in Brownsville. Cortemas has shown his friendship for the Union by loaning three very valuable steamers to Gen. Banks.

On the night of the 7th, another revolution was expected in Matamoras, but it failed to come off. Part of our forces were kept in readiness that night to cross and protect the American consuls.

Interesting Items.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Edinburg took half a million in specie.

Sepon & Nazro, gold dealers, failed yesterday.

The convention in this city for raising fare has raised the fare to Chicago from $18 to $24.

J. R. King, Minister to Rome, and John E. Marks sailed to-day.

A *Times'* special, dated Washington, Nov. 20, says that the recent captures of blockade runners off Cape Fear river, has so frightened the North Carolina rebel State authorities that they have decided to farm out the privilege of importing contraband goods to private parties.

The hospital examining board has been ordered to examine the United States general hospitals in Harrisburg, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Mound City and Cairo, and in the vicinity of each of these cities, and also to report on the manner of forwarding convalescents from these hospitals to their regiments, and to suggest measures to facilitate their return.

Washington Items.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The *Post's* Washington letter says: The War Department has advices from Burnside to-day, and it is stated in official circles that they are favorable, and that no fears for for his safety need be entertained.

The Army of the Potomac is still moving southward. It occupies Madison Court House to-day, which looks very much like a flank movement. Pontoons went down last night. Our cavalry has already, it is said, got in the rear of Lee's forces. No doubts are felt, in the minds of intelligent men, as to the result of an engagement between Meade and Lee. There was some anxiety respecting Burnside at the War Department, but it is no longer felt.

DR. EDW. CZARNIECKI,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Thierarzt and Horse Tamer,
WEST street, two doors from OHIO street. Allegheny city, Pa. Recommends himself in the whole range of VETERINARY SCIENCE, especially in the treatment of all external and internal diseases; likewise in all Chirurgical Operations, Castration of animals, &c., &c.
Always on hand, my celebrated Horse Powders, Spavin Plaster, &c., &c. oc23:6m

J. M. ROBITZER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 53 Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
LUNCH every morning. no10:3m

FRANK J. BUCHARD,
No. 169 Smithfield street.
All kinds of
Second-Hand Furniture, Bedding, etc.
BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.
no3:3m

DR. GEORGE CLIES,
No. 274 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Office Hours:
From 6 to 9 in the morning; 12 to 2 in the ternoon, and from 6 to 9 in the evening.
se24:3m

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
Has resumed the practice of his Profession, at
No. 142 Penn street,
oc29:1m two doors below Pitt street.

Editor of Commercial:
DEAR SIR,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.
All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
oc5:3m:d&w 831 Broadway, New York.

FOUND.—Last night, corner of Penn and Wood streets, a Small Brass Key, which the owner can have by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement.

TO LET.—A first class dwelling house, just finished in superior style, including marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c., situate on the corner of HANCOCK street and DUQUESNE WAY. Possession given immediately. Apply to H. PERRY,
no22:3t 61 Wood street.

JONES HOUSE.
Corner Market street and Market Square,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Acknowledged a First Class House.
The new Proprietor would most respectfully say, to the Western patrons of the House, that after a residence of several years in Baltimore, he has returned to this native State, and located at the JONES HOUSE, where he hopes, with the assistance of Mr. WM. REED, as book keeper, who is well and favorably known to the patrons of the House—and having acquired considerable reputation as "Mine Host," to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their company. He would also say that the house is located far enough from the depot to avoid the noise and confusion incident to railroad stations, and at the same time only a few minutes walk from the same.
The old line of Omnibuses run regularly to and from the house upon the arrival and departure of trains. C. H. MANN.
no23:e-o-d-1m Proprietor.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.—Just received an elegant Rosewood 7 Octave PIANO, round corners, finished front and back, with handsome solid rosewood mouldings, carved music desk and pedal. &c., combining all the latest improvements.
A splendid large size 7 Octave Rosewood PIANO, round corners, serpentine mouldings, carved legs, Pedal and Music Desk; iron frame; overstrung Bass. Made by Hazelton Bros., New York.
Another of those charming instruments, 7 Octave, Rosewood case, elegant mouldings around the case, round corners, carved legs, pedals, &c., made by Jardine & Son, New York.
Two fine PIANOS, from the factory of W. P. Emerson, Boston. 7 Octave, round corners, carved legs, &c. First class Pianos at moderate prices. For sale by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
no23 81 Wood street.

N. SIEDLE & BRO.,
No. 183 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
A new stock of Scebbeler & Schmidt's celebrated PIANOS just received from New York. Also, on hand a second hand 7 octave rosewood PIANO, reduced from $255 to $200. VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, &c. no4:2m

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS & PATENTS,
No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, (2d floor.)
We possess unequaled facilities for successful prosecution of claims for Arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pension, Prize money, Subsistence, Horses Killed or Lost in the service. We are also engaged in procuring Patents and Passports.
Lieut. W. J. Patterson, late of 62d P. V., having been thoroughly versed during his term of service, assures soldiers that claims will be collected in the shortest time possible. Information given free of charge. [no10:1y

THE NEW GYMNASTICS
At Neville Hall.
The classes are open for new members at each time of meeting.
Ladies and Gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 7½ o'clock.
Ladies and Children, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3 o'clock.
TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

For Adults, course of 20 lessons	$6 00
" Lads and Misses do. do.	4 00
" Children do. do.	3 00

no17:tf

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.—In accordance with a Circular from the War Department, of the Provost Marshal General's office, Washington, D. C., a bounty and premium of three hundred and two dollars is offered to each recruit. And for those who have been in the U. S. service not less than nine months $402 $75 of which will be paid on being mustered into the service.
Those who wish to benefit by this chance, il do well by calling at No. 76 FIFTH street, third story. L. B. RICHARD,
1st Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer.
no7:1m-e-o-d

EDWARD FOERSTER.....CHAS. F. SCHWARZ.
NEW STORE,
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
No. 164 Smithfield st., between Sixth and 7th, Would most respectfully call the attention of the public in general to their extensive assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FANCY GOODS and TOYS. no10:1y-e-o-d

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BROOMS,
BROOM BRUSH AND BROOM FINDINGS, TIN PLATED WIRE, TWINE, &c.
Factory: No. 120 Third street,
(Rear St. Charles Hotel,)
PITTTBURGH, PA.
☞ Highest price paid for BROOM CORN.
oc20:3m-e-o-d

FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The Broad Top Mountain House,
Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, Penna.
This celebrated Hotel, situated on the top of Broad Top Mountain, one of the finest locations in the State for pure air, grand mountain scenery and fine water, is offered for sale at a great bargain, or to rent to an enterprising tenant.
The house is crowded every season, and presents an opportunity of making money in the hands of a business man, seldom to be met with. It is furnished throughout with elegant furniture from Philadelphia. It is a very substantial stone building, three stories, and basement 44 by 64 feet, with kitchen 17 by 27 feet; ice house, carriage house, stables and other out buildings; a pleasure garden, and ample ground for vegetable gardens; there are also meadows and cultivated fields. The large coal trade of the neighborhood, and the very salubrious atmosphere of Broad Top City, will ever fill the house with visitors during the summer months. For terms, &c. apply to HENRY D. MOORE,
President of the Broad Top Improvement Company, 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
oc22:1taw-f-6-w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of JOSEPH SCHMIDT, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, will please to call, without delay, at the office of the undersigned, No. 409 PENN street, and make payment; and those having just claims against said estate may hand in the same, well authenticated, for adjustment.
JOSEPHINE SCHMIDT,
BENJAMIN SCHMIDT,
no13:1taw-5w[Exrs. of Jos. Schmidt, dec'd.

GROVER & BAKER'S
PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL
Ever Awarded to Sewing Machines in Illinois.
These Machines were awarded the Highest Premiums, *over all competitors*, for the *Best Family Sewing Machine*, the *Best Manufacturing Machines*, and the *Best Machine Work*, at the following STATE FAIRS, of 1863:
New York State Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for double-thread machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Vermont State Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Iowa State Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Michigan State Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Indiana State Fair,
First Premium for machine

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Our advertising columns contain a notice of a first class dwelling house to rent.

Launched.—A large Ferry boat was launched at Pringle's yard, Brownsville, last week, intended for Atchison, Kansas.

Meets To-Night.—The Firemen's Association will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening.

Sentenced.—In the Criminal Court, on Saturday, Matthew Pauley and Mr and Mrs. Bowder, all convicted of assault and battery, were each sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Died of His Injuries.—Mr. Thomas Rattigan, who was attacked and beaten so brutally on Saturday night last, on the Hand street bridge, died at his residence in Allegheny, last night, from his injuries.

Died of His Injuries.—William H. Pearson, of Morris' Battery, son of John H. Pearson, Esq., of the Lancaster *Express*, died on Friday night from the injuries he received from the accidental shot of a pistol in the hands of a friend, while lying at Camp Curtin, near Philadelphia, during the early part of October.

Dr. King Held to Answer.—Commissioner Sproul, on Saturday, decided that there was sufficient evidence elicited on the examination, of the case of Dr. R. A. King, charged with aiding a soldier to desert, to warrant him in holding him for trial. The doctor gave bail in $500 to appear at Court to answer.

Criminal Court.—The closing up of the business of the October term of the Court of Quarter Sessions will be commenced this morning, at 10 o'clock. Prosecutors, defendants, and witnesses, should attend promptly, and thus save themselves a great amount of trouble.

Verdict in the Lauth Case.

The jury in the case of Bernard Lauth, indicted for the murder of John Kunzler, after being out from three o'clock Friday afternoon, came into Court this morning with a verdict of *not guilty*. The defendant was then discharged by proclamation, and left the Court room surrounded by numerous relatives and friends.

Photographs—Persons wishing Photographs colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors, for the holidays, done up in the finest style of the art, would do well to call at as early a day as possible at the ever popular gallery of B. L. H. Dabb's, Nos. 99 and 92 Federal street, Allegheny, as the demand for his pictures at present though very large, will during the holidays, preclude many from procuring the likeness which they desire. jawtJa.

Man Killed.—On Monday afternoon last, a German named John Wicker, a laborer on the track train on the Mountain Division, was thrown from a truck, near Kittanning Point, and fell upon the track in such a position that the train passed over his left arm and leg, breaking and injuring both to such an extent that amputation was rendered necessary. This was performed, but medical skill was of no avail in his case, and on Tuesday evening death put an end to his sufferings. He leaves a wife and two children.

Distressing Accident.—A young man named Morrison McCartney, a resident of Blair county, who was, for some time past, employed as a brakeman on a freight train, on the Northern Central Railway, between Harrisburg and Baltimore, came to his death suddenly, a few days since, in a manner unknown. He was found dead on the bumper of a car on the train on which he was employed, with a severe contusion on his head. It is supposed that he was standing on the top of a car and was struck by a bridge which knocked him down, and that he fell in the position in which he was found.

Trial of Mann's Breech-Loading Cannon.—A great triumph of American ingenuity came off at Trenton, N. J., on Thursday last. The eight-inch breech-loading rifled gun, the invention of Mr. R. F. Mann, of this city, was tried at the proving grounds near that city, in the presence of Captain J. H. Upshur, of the Navy, and Major T. T. S. Laidley, of the War Department. The charge used was sixteen pound of powder and one hundred pounds of elongated shot. The gun weighs twenty thousand pounds, and was manufactured at the Trenton Locomotive Works. No breech-loading cannon of this calibre has ever been made before. The experiment is said to have been the most successful ever before made in ordnance.

Distressing Affair.—On Friday last two lads, named Campbell and Grapevine, in the employ of Chambers & Co., South Pittsburgh, were playing together, when some trifling dispute arose about their work. One of the lads, Campbell, was struck by a long forked iron used by glass-blowers. The point entered at the back of the head and stuck there. His companions at once gathered round and with some difficulty extracted the rod. The boy was taken home, and an operation performed by Dr. McCook; the brain that had come out was restored, and some of the part most injured removed. The doctor has been most assiduous, though the case is entirely hopeless. The lad has been gradually sinking, and it is thought cannot survive but a brief period.

A Deserved Promotion.—G. Keller Leet, a gallant young Pittsburgher, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, upon the recommendation of Major General Grant, and assigned to duty on the staff of General Rawlins, a brave and meritorious officer in the Army of the Cumberland.—Capt. Leet was for some years an operator in the Telegraph office in this city, and was subsequently one of the principal clerks at the Duquesne Depot. He subsequently went to Chicago, and at the breaking out of the rebellion enlisted as a private in the Mercantile Battery, organized in that city; from the Battery he was detailed as chief clerk at Gen. Grant's headquarters, in which position he remained till his merits recommended him to the position in question. The Captain has hosts of friends here who will rejoice to learn of his promotion.

Thanksgiving Day.

Bishop Potter, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has addressed a communication to the Clergymen and Congregations under his charge in reference to the observance of Thursday next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The Bishop states in his address "that every consideration urges to a general and devout observance of the proposed solemnity. The abundance of the fruits of the earth, the prevailing health and prosperity, the signal manner in which an alarming invasion of this State was arrested and defeated, the progress which, during the past year has been made in establishing over extensive districts the supremacy of the national authority, all call us to bow with reverence and thankfulness at the feet of the Most High." The Bishop recommends that collections be taken up in all the Churches for the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

Stealing Oil at Oil Creek.

Several days since, says the *Register*, Messrs. Graff, Hasson & Co. brought several barges of oil, in bulk, down the creek, on the pond freshet. The boats were fastened to the shore, as usual. On examination, next morning, it was found that some forty barrels had been taken out of one of the boats. After looking around, a small boat was found lying near, containing about that amount. It was of the same gravity and general appearance of the oil that had been stolen. A watch was put on the boat, and very soon two men, named Robin Crisp and Mr. Wilson, came up and went aboard. The man who was watching them asked where they got the oil. They stated they had bought it at the Sherman well, and wanted to sell it. He invited them to go up to Graff, Hasson & Co.'s office with him, which they did. After much questioning they admitted that some man had taken the oil from the barge and had left it in their charge to sell. They were arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods, and sent to jail at Franklin. On Tuesday last, three men were arrested for stealing oil from Capt. Vandegrift and C. M. Titus. There is evidently a gang of these oil thieves, and we hope they will be found and punished.

Death of Thomas Rattigan.

Mr. Thomas Rattigan, the well-known ship agent, who was so brutally beaten while on his way homeward on Saturday night, 14th inst., died from the effect of his injuries on Friday night last. Mr. Rattigan was recovering, it was thought, until Thursday, when he commenced sinking until finally death ended his sufferings. During his illness, he contended that injury was received on the bridge, but from all the circumstances of the case, it is thought now that the outrage was perpetrated in Allegheny, and that after being wounded he came to this city for medical treatment. The only way to obtain information connected with the case which does not redound to the credit of our physician, is to have it from the watchmen found Mr. Rattigan, he was faint from loss of blood, and they immediately conveyed him to a well-known surgeon, who refused to attend to him, alleging that he had another patient. They then took him to a physician within two doors of the surgeon last referred to. The Doctor answered the bell, and after hearing the statement of the watchmen, he coolly shut the door in their faces. They then took him to the Mayor's office, where Dr. Murdock dressed his injuries.

Coroner McClung, on Saturday afternoon, empannelled a jury to inquire into the manner of the death of Mr. Rattigan, and to ascertain all the facts possible, in order that his murderer may be arrested.

After examining a few witnesses, the inquest was adjourned to meet again on Friday next, at two o'clock, when it is thought witnesses can be procured that will throw light upon the mystery that now enshrouds the whole transaction.

Application for an Injunction Argued.

The motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway from erecting a pier on Duquesne Way, came up for argument on Saturday, in the District Court. Mr. White, City Solicitor, in his bill, sets forth the exclusive control of the city over its streets and wharves, and its duty to keep the same free from obstruction; that the pier now being erected was being built without the consent of either the legislature or the city, and that the said pier now is and ever will be a nuisance; that the Allegheny wharf, at certain seasons, is not sufficient even now to accommodate the river business, and that the construction of the pier will render wholly useless an important and valuable part thereof.

Mr. Hampton, Solicitor for the Railway Company, denied every allegation contained in the bill of complainant, and contended that the Company, it being necessary to the transaction of the business of their road, had full power and authority to construct the pier. He also contended that the pier would but slightly obstruct the wharf, and would not be a nuisance. Mr. Hampton then read several affidavits from employees of the road to show the necessity of the pier; also, a number of affidavits from some of our merchants, tending to prove that the obstruction of the pier would be slight.

Mr. White replied at length to the argument of Mr. Hampton, and argued that the injunction should be granted for the reasons set forth in the application. The Court then took charge of the papers, and will give its decision at an early day.

General Synod of the German Reformed Church.

THIRD DAY.—The Synod opened by singing and prayer, by Elder G. T. Griffith, of Baltimore, Md. After the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes, the order of the day for this morning, the report of the Committee on Correspondence, was postponed till this afternoon, and the subject of the Orphans' Home continued.

Speeches, eloquent and earnest in *favor of* creating a General Board to watch over the interests of Orphan Asylums, to be founded in connection with the church, and *against* the creating of such a General Board, and in favor of individual enterprise, apart from any general supervision of the church, were made.

The discussion was interrupted for a moment, and the following addition to the former reports on religious exercises was adopted:

German Presbyterian church, Manchester—Rev. Lechenstein, of Cincinnati.

Presbyterian church, Allegheny—Dr. Swift's—Morning, Rev. J. Dumond, of Lancaster, Pa.; afternoon, Rev. F. M. Cremer, of Lebanon.

Methodist Protestant Church, Fifth street—Rev. Colliflower, Shippensburg, Pa.

Trinity Methodist church, 9th ward—Morning, Rev. J. Hassler; afternoon, Rev. G. H. Johnston, Somerset, Pa.

Sixth Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. O. Miller, of York, Pa., in the morning. Rev. T. K. Levan, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., in the afternoon.

Central Presbyterian—Rev. T. G. Appel, Greencastle, Pa., in the afternoon.

After much discussion, without coming to a conclusion, a substitute for the report was offered by Rev. Keller, which proposed a compromise between the idea that the Church shall control the Orphan Homes on the one side, and individual enterprise shall direct them on the other.

AFTERNOON SESSION, November 21st, 2 P. M.—The presiding officers being absent, Rev. J. O. Miller, of York, was chosen President *pro tem.*

The order of the day for two o'clock, the Orphan Asylum, was laid on the table, and a motion made to enter upon an election for the place of the next meeting. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo and Cincinnati were put in nomination, and the election made the order for eleven o'clock A. M. Monday. This afternoon session was but an hour long, to make room for services preparatory to the Lord's Supper to-morrow. The Synod adjourned till Monday, 9 A. M.

SATURDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock.—*Tercentenary Exercises.*—This evening was set apart by the Synod for exercises in commemoration of the formation and adoption of our symbol of faith, the Heidleburg Catechism, first issued on the 19th of January, 1563. This is the sole Confession of the Reformed Church both in this country and in the Fatherland. The country of its birth is the Palatinate. Frederick III, the Pious, then Elector of the Palatinate, caused it to be written and published. Attempts had been made to unite the different views that obtained in the Reformation period, in regard to the person of Christ and the nature of his presence in the Lord's Supper, but they had all failed, and then the God-fearing Elector called two men, animated by the same spirit with himself—Zacharias Ursinus and Casper Olevianus—to set forth the truth of the Gospel, as apprehended by those who differed with the extreme Lutherans, with the utmost care, in a clear, concise formulary of faith, which formulary is the Heidleburg Catechism. It contemplated a healing of all differences on a truly catholic basis, the Apostles' Creed.

This is a year of jubilee for the Reformed Church. A grand convocation was held in Philadelphia on the 19th of January, 1863, which inaugurate the general joy of the church this year. The census of all the membership, communion, and baptized, is also being taken this year, by the ministry and eldership, and thank-offerings are solicited from *all*, to carry forward more successfully, and on a larger scale, the benevolent and literary operations of the church.

At the Convention in Philadelphia, essays, written for the occasion, by Reformed theologians in America, and in the Fatherland, were read, which embrace the whole field, historical and doctrinal, on the Catechism. The essays have been published in English and German, from which the *right* of the Reformed church to an existence, and its theological animus may be gathered better than from any other source. A critical edition of the Heidleburg Catechism, has also been quite recently issued, in the ancient and modern German, Latin and English languages.

The services this evening, were opened by a stirring introductory, on the Catechism, by the Grace church choir. Invocation by Rev. Leechtenstein, then Luther's celebrated hymn, "Nun Danket Alle Gott." Prayers by Rev. Dr. Zacharias of Frederick, Md.

The first address was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Bornberger, of Philadelphia. He said:—"This is the Tercentenary jubilee of the Heidleburg Catechism. What is it to be a church of the Heidleburg Catechism? Its distinguishing character may be found in the order of subjects, and their development, as set forth in the Catechism itself. It may be compared to Sinai, Calvary, and the Mount of Olivia. The law, and sin are first; then Calvary and deliverance; and finally Olivet, and the ascending Saviour, and his commission to his disciples, to be faithful to the end. We are all under sin, children as well as adults."

The Church of the Heidleburg Catechism does not leave the trembling sinner at the foot of Sinai's thunders, but humbled, it leads him beneath the renewing, refreshing rays of Calvary's cross; that by the stream flowing from Immanuel's veins, through the appointed channels, the sacraments, his life may be hid with Christ in God.

And finally, this Catechism directs the *new-born* child to shape his life in accordance with the Commandments, walking by faith, breathing the spirit of prayer.

The next address was from Rev. Dr. M. Kieffer, of Tiffin, Ohio. He said we cannot well make too much of this Catechism, this symbol of faith. We hold the Bible to be the ultimate rule of faith; but we need to have the Divine Word, in substance, clearly set forth for our instruction and guidance. Because a symbol of faith is necessary to give direction and character to ecclesiastical life, and because we hold this Catechism as giving the sense of the Scriptures, do we prize it so highly.

The next address was by Rev. Kielling, of Baltimore, in the German language. He said the contents of the Catechism are the contents of the Word of God. In that would overthrow it must assail the Divine Record itself. We must not only receive it as our Confession of Faith, but it is demanded of us also at the same time to appropriate its doctrine, practice them in our lives, and teach them to our children.

A short voluntary address was given by Rev. Weber, of Illinois.

After the singing of the Long Metre Doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"—and the pronouncing of the Benediction, the large, intelligent and attentive audience dispersed, apparently gratified with the evening exercises.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The theatre was crowded on Saturday night to witness Vestvali as "Gamea" for the last time this season, but the audience was doomed to disappointment. Mlle. Vestvali, it seems, had to succumb to the influences of our climate, and was taken on Saturday with the "Pittsburgh grip," which prevented her from performing. She will, however, appear this evening as "Captain Henri d'Lagadare," in the new play of the "Duke's Motto," which has been gotten up in excellent style, and will be presented with all the original music. Vestvali is already a great artiste, but she is destined to become still greater as she improves in perfecting her knowledge of the English language. Her present engagement extends only for five nights, and those desiring to see her had better secure seats early.

THE OLD FOLKS TO-NIGHT.—Our readers will remember that the popular "Old Folks Concert Company" will commence their entertainments this evening at Masonic Hall. On the occasion of every previous visit of the Old Folks to our city, hundreds were nightly turned from the doors unable to obtain admission, and, as we have no doubt that there will be the same rush during the present visit, we would recommend those who desire to see and hear them to go early. We would also remind our readers that the company will give a matinee on to-morrow afternoon, which will afford those unable to attend at night an opportunity of hearing them. We would repeat, go early to-night to Masonic Hall, and don't forget the matinee to-morrow afternoon. Tickets may be procured at Mellor's, Blume's and Kleber's music stores during the day.

VESTVALI IN THE DUKE'S MOTTO TO-NIGHT.—The beautiful Vestvali will appear to-night, at the theatre, in this grand romantic drama—sustaining the part of Capt. Henri d'Lagadaire. The play will be given with all the original music and effects. The run of this drama in New York and London is almost without a parallel in the annals of the stage. The peculiar and startling situation of the play keeps the auditor excited from the rise until the fall of the curtain. Vestvali will sing three or four songs during the evening. That she will create an enthusiasm, in this part, none can doubt. Her magnificent form will show to all advantage in the different costumes of the drama—while that glorious *abandon* which she can impart to a *role* of this character will all combine to make the performance not only great, but a sensational one. The lady was suffering on Saturday from illness and could not appear, but yesterday she had fully recovered, and will most positively perform to-night. This is probably the last week of Vestvali, as she performs in Louisville on the 30th, consequently can appear here but two nights more, viz: Thanksgiving day and evening she will give two performances—day and evening—thus giving an opportunity to our friends living in the vicinity of Pittsburgh to witness her great performances. The sale of the seats will continue this morning at the box office. Go early as there doubtless will be a rush.

The Venango Oil Fleet.

But few persons not intimately connected with the Petroleum business, can form an adequate idea of the extent of the carrying trade which this product involves. On Monday last, says the editor of the Oil City *Register*, we took a trip along our wharves, and up the creek a short distance, in order to ascertain the number of oil boats now on hand. As near as we could ascertain there are 525 boats, consisting of flats, French creekers and barges, now engaged or waiting to be employed, in this immediate vicinity. The value of these boats will range from $900 each to $125. The number of steam tow boats engaged in this business last year was fourteen, valued at from $10,000 to $15,000 each, but we learn that several more will be added this season. Besides these there are seven passenger steamers, we understand, to be placed on this route the present season. The value of these boats is about $20,000 each.

Thus we have some 525 oil boats, probably not less than eighteen steam tow boats, and seven passenger steamers in the oil trade. This Petroleum navy employs directly and indirectly the services of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, and the business is increasing fully one-third larger every year. What other locality can beat this in the same length of time?

For the Benefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

—Notice was yesterday given from the different pulpits of the city, that upon service in the different churches on Thursday next, a collection would be taken up for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the army. While partaking of the bounties provided us in that portion of the land when peace reigns and plenty abounds, we should not be unmindful of the wants and necessities of those who, having gone forth to fight our battles, have been stricken down either by disease, or the bullet. Remember that good gifts twice gladden; they gladden the hearts of the giver and of the receiver.

Suit for Damages.

—Mr. McGregor, of the Stark county *Democrat*, has brought suit against Judge Brinkerhoff, Peter Chance, and others, to recover $25,000 damages, for his alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment a year ago.

Coming.—Mr. J. Grau, the well-known operatic manager, has signified his intention of visiting our city shortly with a full and talented Italian opera company, which will embrace the names of the leading artistes now performing at the Academy of Music, New York.

Pittsburghers Absent.—Among the arrivals at Philadelphia hotels on Friday were the following Pittsburghers: George L. Plitt, A. J. Wolfkiel, M. Mentzer, L. Wilmarth, James Bowse, W. M. Paxton, H. F. Mann, W. Green.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

For additional commercial news see fourth page.

The Money Market in New York on Saturday was a little easy, but the demand continues active. Sterling firm but quiet at 168@168¼ for first class bills. Gold is unsettled and firm, opening at 54, declining to 52⅝, advancing to 54⅛, closing firm at 53¾. Total exports of specie on Saturday $916,000. Government stocks quiet and steady.

New York Stock Market.

U S 6's 81, cp	109⅜	M C	127
U S 7-30s	106⅞	Ill Central scrip	123
U S Certif., new	98⅞	C & P	109
N Y Central	138⅞	C & C	113¼
Harlem	96½	C & T	118
Erie	108¾	Chi & R I	107¼
Hudson	129	M & P C	61
Reading	125	Ft W	87⅝
Erie pref	103⅝	A & T H	62

The most noticeable feature in the money market is another advance in Gold. In New York, on Saturday, the *Times* says, the fluctuations through the day were made more violent than they would otherwise have been by the failure of one of the *Bear* operators in the Gold Room of Gilpin's Exchange. He was *short* in his deliveries about $600,000, and the failure, of course, threw other parties into a false position in the market, which they were compelled to make right by peremptory purchases. The adverse army news in the morning papers also stimulated the market, and late in the day it was intimated that, in addition to the usual Saturday's shipments to Europe, the large sum of Gold lying to our credit in the Treasury at the correspondents of the Rothschilds for French Government account, will to-morrow be transmitted to Mexico. The amount is variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The shipments will continue, in the ordinary course, till be about a million of dollars.

—The extensive stringency in the eastern money market has passed, and our exchanges report an easier tone in financial circles. Money matters here are quiet, and little doing in the discount line. The opinion is that money will be plenty and easily obtained during this week.

—It is reported that Secretary Chase has decided, and has so informed the banks of New York, that he will issue certificates bearing five per cent. interest bearing Treasury notes, having one year to run, instead of calling on the banks for another loan of fifty millions. The banks have decided to receive these notes on deposit as sacred greenbacks, and to pay them out for their face until two months' interest is added to their value, after which they will be retained until the half year's interest is collected upon them, when they will again in like manner be put in circulation.

—The books of subscription to the capital stock of the First National Bank in New York, will be opened on Monday next, at the office of the United States Trust Company. It is to be started with a capital of $5,000,000. In this connection the New York *World* notices an important movement among the *leading German bankers and merchants* to establish a national bank with a capital of from three to five millions of dollars. German importers and commission houses in that city are ready to subscribe one-half of the capital required, while the other half is to be solicited from parties in Germany. The business of buying and selling foreign bills of exchange, after the method of the New York banks, will form an important branch of the transactions of this promised bank.

—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that the Government is now issuing paper at the rate of $4,000,000 daily. The actual average expenditure daily is estimated at $2,240,000, and for the next year at $2,000,000. It is estimated at the Treasury that for the coming fiscal year there will be an income of $125,000,000 from internal taxes, and $100,000,000 from duties. It will require the larger portion of this to pay the interest on the national debt.

—The City Bank of Columbus, Ohio, by order of the Court, is winding up its affairs. The outstanding notes of the bank will be presented for redemption previous to the 1st of June, 1864, to the Franklin Bank of Columbus, Ohio. W. A. Platt has been appointed Receiver.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, November 23.

Business was very dull on Saturday. The rain that commenced in the morning continued all day without any intermission. In fact all kinds of out door trade was suspended. In the absence of large sales the market was firm for the leading articles, with a moderate local demand at firm rates. The prospect for a coal boat rise is certainly very flattering. It looks as if there was going to be a big river, we can see nothing to prevent it. We have plenty of coal ready to start, and as soon as we have a sufficient amount of water, a large number of boats, with their tows, will leave for the lower ports. This will be gratifying news to the inhabitants of the lower cities. Among the sales that come under our notice were the following:

APPLES.—The market contains an ample supply for all ordinary purposes. We note regular sales at prices ranging from $2 25@2 75 ₱ bbl as per quality.

CHEESE.—Holders were firm under light supplies. Good W. R. sold readily at 18c@19c. Cream and Hamburg at 16c. The sales of the various descriptions foot up to 120 bxs.

FLOUR.—The market was very firm, with a good demand, especially for the better grades. The receipts for some time past have been limited. The present rise in our rivers will, no doubt, soon exhibit an increase. The current rates from store, with small sales, were:

Extra—$5 80@6 00.

Extra Family—$6 75@7 25. The latter figures for choice. The heavy sales we noted on Saturday will supply the market for a short time with a superior article of Flour.

BUTTER.—The market continues very firm, the demand far exceeding the supply. Sales of Fresh Roll at 25c@28c ₱ lb.

POTATOES.—The supply on hand was ample for all ordinary purposes, with regular sales at 70@80c ₱ bus.

FEED.—Firm and in active demand. We note sales at the depot of

Shorts—$1 33@1 35 ₱ cwt.

Middlings.—$1 85@1 90 ₱ cwt.

Bran.—$1 20@1 22 ₱ cwt. The demand exceeds the supply.

GROCERIES.—The market continues firm, with a brisk demand for the various descriptions that come under this head.

Sugars are held firmly at the advance we noticed on Saturday. The same report will apply to both syrups, molasses and coffee. As prices are entirely unchanged and sales limited we omit quotations. Our market contains a fair supply.

HAY.—The offerings on Saturday were barely worth noting. Holders demanded $37@39 ₱ ton.

SALT.—Market firm and inquired for. Sales range from $2 65@2 70.

GRAIN was firm, with more buyers than sellers. The current rates were:

Wheat—Red, from wagon, $1 33@1 35; white, $1 38@1 41.

Barley sells readily at—spring, $1 35@1 37; fall, $1 50@1 51 ₱ bush.

Corn wanted, and sells readily at $1 12@1 15.

Oats were not very active. The current rates were 75@80c ₱ bush.

EGGS scarce, the demand exceeding the supply. They would command 25c per doz.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, Nov. 23, 1863.

We continue to notice a dull market. The weather, however, was unfavorable, and no doubt operated as a check on trade generally. There is a large business doing on private terms; their reports are generally held back from reporters. Sometimes, however, they follow the example of the Oil, and "leak out." The exports foot up as follows:

To New York Crude, 717; to Philadelphia refined, 288; Crude, 493; Tar, 103; to Baltimore refined, 259; Crude 220. The amount shipped West was 239 bbls Crude.

Imports during the same period, were, per Allegheny river, 1,490 bbls.; per A V R Road, 1,039 bbls.

Crude—We have no change to notice either as regards prices or demand. The market contains an ample supply, with more coming. We quote nominally at 12@12½ in bulk; in bbls., 17c@18c, are demanded.

Refined—We have no transactions to record; buyers are waiting for lower figures.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

COTTON—Dull and drooping; sales at 84@84½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—5c better, with a moderate demand, at $6 40@6 50 for extra State; $7 55@7 60 for Round Hoop Ohio; $7 65@9 50 for trade brands; market closing quiet.

WHISKEY—Excited, and 3@5c higher; part last evening at 70@75c; chiefly 70@73c.

WHEAT—Firmer, but quiet; sales at $1 42@1 46 for Chicago Spring; $1 47@1 53 for old do; $1 43@1 46 for Milwaukie Club; $1 47@1 49 for Amber Milwaukie; $1 52@1 60 for winter red; $1 61@1 63 for Amber.

RYE—Firmer; Western $1 30.

CORN—Excited, and 3 to 5c higher; demand chiefly speculative; shipping Mixed Western $1 16@1 21 in store, and closing firm at the latter quotations.

OATS—Excited, and 2 to 3c higher; good business doing, Western and State closing at outside quotations.

WOOL—Very firm.

PORK—Unchanged, with a fair demaud.

LARD—Quiet and steady.

BUTTER—Firm for Ohio; 25@30c for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 13@16 for common to prime.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET.—Iron of all kinds is scarce, and prices tend upward, the demand is greatly in excess of the supply; sales of 2,500 tons Scotch Pig, part to arrive, at $41 50@$43 ex ship, and $43@$45 ₱ ton from yard, closing firmly at $43@$45 ₱ ton, cash, and higher rates are now asked; 3,000 tons American rails at $80 at the works, equal to $85 on the spot; 150 tons W. I. Scrap at $30 for Cast, and $50 for Wrought, and 50 do E. Wire Rods, on private terms. Of American Pig small sales have been made at prices below the market, but no good No. 1 brand can be obtained short of $42, cash.

PHILADELPHIA TALLOW MARKET.—Tallow—The market has been more active, and prices have advanced, with sales of about 250,000 lbs at 12@12½c for city, mostly at the former figure, and 11¾c for western. The melters now generally ask more.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.—Tobacco—Sales of 82 hhds, as follows: 1 at 5c, 6 at 57 @7 00, 7 at $8@8 80, 6 at $9@9 80, 6 at $10@10 75, 5 at $11@11 75, 8 at $12@12 75, 6 at $13@13 75, 3 at $14@14 50, 6 at $15@15 75, 4 at $16 25@16 75, 5 at $17@17 50, 4 at $18@18 50, 1 at $19 75, 4 at $20@20 50, 1 at $21 25, 1 at $22 50, 1 at $23 75, 1 at $27, and 6 hhds stems at $3 50 ₱ 100 pounds.

PHILADELPHIA METAL MARKET.—Iron—The market is active and firm; the want of stock limiting operations to some 600@700 tons Anthracite in small lots at $41@42 for No. 1; $38@39 for No. 2, and $35@37 for No. 3, cash, and very little to be had, most holders being sold up at these rates. 200 tons northern Blooms sold at $75, cash. Of Scotch Pig sales of 500 tons are reported at $43 50, cash, ex ship. Manufactured iron is also very firm, and for most kinds, Rails especially, the mills generally are full of orders, and not disposed to take new ones at present prices.

LEAD—There is little or none in first hands, and we are advised of sales of 2000 pigs Galena in New York, to come here, at $9 50@9 57 the 100 lbs, cash.

Chicago Market.

Flour—Sales of spring extras were 500 barrels Union at $5 35; 500 Farmia on p. t.; 300 Hodson's XX on p. t.; 100 XX at 5 25; 70 Superior at 5 75; 500 XX at 5 35. Sales of winter extras were 100 Star of the West at 8 00; 200 low grade at 5 70; 300 Peosta, spring super at 4 50; 150 Carrollton, low grade, at 4 90.

Wheat—Sales of 6,800 bus No 2 spring at 1 05; 21,300 at 1 05½; 8,400 at 1 05¾; 18,400 at 1 06; 4,400 No 1 spring at 1 09½; 13,400 at 1 10; 29,000 at 1 10½; 2,400 bus rejected red in store at 1 01½.

Corn—Sales 400 bush rejected at 88c; 3,400 No. 1 at 92c; 2,000 at 92½c; 12,400 at 93c; 2,200 No. 1 at 92; 13,000 at 93c; 12,600 at 94c.

Oats—Sales of 2,000 bush No. 1 at 64½c; 1,000 do. at 64c; 3,400 at F. & T. at 64¼c; 27,100 at 64½c; 22,700 do. at 64¾c; 36,800 do. at 65c; 7,000 do., burlaps included, at 75c; 2,400 No. 2 at 61¾c, on north side; 3,400 do., south side, at 62½c.

Barley—5,000 bush No. 2 at $1 15; 80, rejected, at $1 00; 91 bags at $1 20.

Rye—Sales of 1,400 bush No. 1 in store at 96½c; 2,600 at 97c.

Highwines—Sales of 150 bbls at 62c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.

Flour—Increased firmness was noticeable in the market, under the news from New York, on the part of holders, and an increased desire to buy. We quote superfine, fresh-made, at $5 50@$5 55; low extra at $5 75@5 90, and trade brands at $6@6 50. The sales were: 300 bbls extra at $6 00; 100 do low at $5 75; 200 do extra at $6; 255 do at $6; 500 do choice do at $6 40, delivered; 90 do "Baltic" at $6 05; 100 do fancy at $6 75; 110 do family at $6 25, and 1,000 do old superfine at $5 50. The market closed buoyant.

Whisky—A good demand and a firm market; sales of 600 bbls at 67@67½c, the latter rate for wagon, and 200 bbls last evening at 68c.

Hogs—The receipts during the last twenty-four hours, including those driven in, reached 6,500 head. Several drovers arrived from Clinton and Warren counties, and quite a number of other drovers are on the way. The increased receipts and indications that they will be still larger henceforward, further depressed the market, and prices must be quoted 25c lower, closing firm at the decline. $6 75@7 00 for 200 lbs, averages and upward, were the rates at the close, and light, $6 50@6 75. The sales were:

400 averaging	190 lbs at		$7 00
260	210	"	7 00
100	200	"	6 85
400	250	"	6 80

As the cars which had been engaged in the transportation of Coal have been released, a liberal supply of Hogs may be expected.

Baltimore Market—Nov. 21.

Coffee—Rio is in fair request and scarce. Fair to prime grades we now quote at 33@33½ cents ₱ lb.

Flour—Both the shipping and trade demand are moderately active, but business is checked to some extent by the short supply. Sales of the Howard Extra comprised 400 bbls Howard street and 200 bbls Ohio Super at $7; 300 bbls Howard street Extra at $7 87½, and 200 bbls Ohio do. at $7 75 ₱ bbl. Prices closed firm for all grades.

Grain.—The receipts on the Corn Exchange this morning footed up 28,000 bushels, viz: 18,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 do Corn, and 1,000 do Oats. The inquiry for Wheat was fair, both for milling and coastwise shipments, and the market ruled steady. Sales

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON METAL MARKET.—Nov. 6.—There is not much passing in Tin, and 116s 6d. the value of Straits. Lead is much in request, and £20 5s. to £21 10s. the value of British pig. Only moderate contracts on Spelter at £18 ₱ ton. Market for Copper has a stiff appearance.

WASTE OF WOOL IN CLEANING.—The proportion of clean wool which unwashed fleeces contains, is a point on which the public generally have but little knowledge, although it is obviously one of importance. The manufacturer endeavors to take it into account when purchasing wool, and probably instructs his agents to be careful in estimating the waste, both in washed and unwashed fleeces. Mr. E. R. Andrews, of West Roxbury, has given us some interesting facts respecting the shrinkage of Cotswold wool. He lately took two unwashed fleeces produced by his own sheep, soaked them in warm soft soap suds, washed them carefully, and rinsed them in clean soft water, frequently changing the waters in the operation. The wool was then exposed to the sun for several days, when it was perfectly dry, clean and white. The fleeces weighed twenty-one pounds before they were washed, and fifteen pounds afterwards, showing the waste to be only six pounds.

The Fall Crops of 1863.

The following has been obtained from the Department of Agriculture:

In the monthly report for September, the amounts of the crops of 1863 were given. The fall crops of corn, buckwheat and potatoes were stated in bushels for each State. The estimates of their amounts were based on their appearance only. But in the circulars for October, inquiries of their amounts were made, as compared with the crop of 1862, and upon the returns to these circulars, tables of these crops and of tobacco were made. The amount of the estimates for September and October were as follows;

ESTIMATES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Corn	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.
449,163,894	17,193,292	97,870,075	258,462,413

ESTIMATES FOR OCTOBER.

452,446,128	15,821,305	101,457,144	267,302,770

These estimates exhibit a remarkably close approximation, and speak well for the system adopted by the Department to ascertain the amounts, annually, of the leading commercial crops. The amounts of these crops for 1862 were as follows:

Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.
286,704,474	18,722,995	114,538,118	207,807,078

Sorghum Molasses.—The five principal States of the west for the production of sorghum molasses, are Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Their estimated production last year was 10,203,728 gallons. This year only 6,976,882 gallons, a decrease of nearly three and a quarter million gallons. The amount of ground planted was much greater than in 1862, but the frost destroyed the yield.

The annual consumption of molasses and sugar prior to the war was about 45,000,000 gallons of molasses and about 1,000,000,000 pounds of sugar, the amount per each inhabitant, slaves excluded, being 39 pounds. The increase of the consumption of sugar in the United States since 1840 was 227 per cent., whilst the increase of population was 63 per cent. The Louisiana cane sugar, this year, will not, it is suposed, exceed 30,000 to 50,000 hogsheads; and since the country must rely upon heavy importations to supply its wants, new modes to supply its own sugar and molasses must be adopted by the country; and hence the monthly report for October very properly directs the attention of the public to the great importance of the first experiment, now making by the firm of Chennet Brothers, of New York city, at Chatworth, Livingston county, Illinois, to grow the sugar beet and to manufacture sugar from it.

The Fall Crops for 1864.—The wheat, rye and barley crops, just sown, are full average crops, both in amount and appearance. The fall weather has been highly favorable to them, and the correspondents of the Department speak of them most encouragingly.

The Number and Condition of the Fattening Hogs and Cattle.—The hog cholera scarcely exists in the Eastern and Middle States, but in Indiana and Illinois it prevails in so many counties that great danger exists of its spreading among the fattening hogs. In these States a large number of hogs have died of this disease during the summer and fall. The number of hogs in the great feeding States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois is two-tenths less than last year, causing a reduction in the number fattened in these States of 806,139. Their condition in these States is still lower, being 30 per cent. below a general average. It is believed that but few hogs will be sufficiently fattened to make mess pork or to produce a supply of lard.

The exports of the animal productions of the United States are shown in the report to be as follows:—1860, 24,766,798 lbs; 1861, 27,715,392; 1862, 42,288,906.

The amount of pork which entered into the commerce of the country in 1860, was about.....lbs., 322,308,800

Of which there was exported in the form of bacon, lard and barreled pork..... 86,909,005

Leaving for domestic consumption 236,449,795
Of which the Southern States took 184,386,400

Leaving for the consumption of the Eastern and Middle States..... 52,063,386

The cessation of commercial intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States cut off this southern consumption of pork, and so reduced prices in 1862 that the foreign demand increased in that year to 271,086,665 pounds.

The value of frosted corn for fattening purposes is regarded as very small. Hogs and cattle grow on it, but not fatten. The amount of old corn is much reduced by the demand for it during the summer by the army. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin there is 30 per cent. less than last year, and 20 per cent. in Iowa. It is fed out to stock in nearly half the counties of these States.

European Markets.

[Per Persia.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—The cotton market has been kept in a state of suspense throughout the week by the anxiety as to the course of the money market. The successive advances in the rate of discount, first on Monday to 5 per cent., and again yesterday to 6 per cent., have completely checked all speculative buying. The apprehension of coming stringency in the money market has latterly induced holders to offer their stocks freely for sale, but until yesterday the decline in prices did not generally amount to more than ¼d per lb., but the advance to 6 per cent. has caused a further depression, and sales have since been made at a decline of 1d per lb., upon the quotations given last Friday. It is now difficult to give a correct scale of quotations, the market closing with irregularity at a general decline in all descriptions of Cotton of about 1d per lb. The authorized quotations for the middling qualities of American Cotton are now Uplands, 28; Mobile, 28½d; Orleans, 28½d.

January shipments of Egyptians have to-day been sold at 25½ ₱ lb.

820 American, 80 Bahia, 100 Maranham, 550 Egyptian, 4,920 Surat, 20 Madras, 540 Bengal, and 620 China are reported to have been taken on speculation; 330 American, 50 Pernam, 50 Bahia, 180 Egyptian, 4,220 Surat, 170 Madras, 400 Bengal, and 50 China for export; so that the deliveries to the trade for the week have been about 16,700 bales. The actual export for the week is 1686 American, 2070 Brazil, 118 Egyptian, and 11,253 East India.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Sales of Cotton on Saturday, 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken by soeculators and exporters. The market has an upward tendency.

COTTON AT SEA.—The Liverpool *Times* of the 7th says: The quantity of cotton afloat from India for all Europe is about 349,000 bales, against 280,000 bales last year; of which 228,000 bales, against 195,000 bales, are from Bombay. The proportion of the total for Liverpool is 279,000 bales against 208,000 bales, including 220,000 bales against 179,000 from Bombay.

Havre, Nov. 5.—Sales of Cotton for the week, 4,000 bales Orleans tres ordinairy 390f bas 380f. The market is easier and prices declining; stock in port 19,000 bales.

Nov. 6.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, and goods fell from 1@2¼c, owing to the action of the Bank.

Rio Janeiro, October 3.—Exchange on London 27¾@27¼. Coffee—7,500@88,300 reis shipment since departure of last mail; 94,952 bags, 46,850 for channel; sales 115,900 bags; stock 110,000 bags.

Bahia, October 13.—Exchange on London was quoted 27¼@27¾. Cotton 23,000 to 25,000 reis. Sugar, 2,000 to 2,400 reis; browns, 1,000 reis.

Pernambuco, Oct. 15.—Exchange on London 27½ to 28. Sugar, 3,000 reis; browns, 1,800 reis. Cotton, 23,500 reis to 28,800 reis.

London, Nov. 12.—Ashes are steady. Sugar firm, and advanced 6d. Coffee flat. Rice steady. Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine easier. Petroleum has a declining tendency; refined, 1s. 10d.

New Orleans Market—Nov. 11.

Cotton—There was more offering to-day at auction, and also a fair supply at private sale, which met a good demand in both cases, at full prices, not, however, showing a quotable advance on yesterday's figures. The sales comprised 248 bales, embracing 55 at private sale, of which 20 bales reboxed sold at 63c, 11 low middling to middling at 67c, and 24 strictly middling at 68c, all for legal tender and 4c, duty paid; and 193 bales at auction, same conditions, as follows: 66 bales of which 1 bale trash sold at 28c, 9 bales pickings at 32½c, 7 do at 34½c, seven half bales Matamoras mixed, at 55½c, eleven bales repacked at 58½c, one bale samples at 59½c, one do 60c, nineteen bales strictly middling at 70¾5, 9 do at 71c, and 1 ble fair at 74¾c; and 127 bales of which 1 bale pickings sold at 27½c, 1 mixed at 57½c, 1 yellow (damaged) at 59½c, 2 damaged at 40½c, 3 samples and 3 (wet long) at 56c, round, 2 samples at 63½c, 7 do at 65½c, 16 low middling (ragged and compressed) at 55½c, 12 strictly low middling (1 with boardds) at 67½c, 17 Liverpoo. middling at 69c, 3 low middling at 69½c, 9 do at 69½c, 14 middling good style (muddy) at 69¾c, 1 strictly middling at 70½c, 9 middling at 70½c, 14 good style of middling at 70½c, 2 strictly low middling at 71c, and 8 strictly middling to good middling at 72½c. Also, yesterday at private sale, not before reported, 48 bales middling at 68c, 102 do at the same and 183 strictly ordinary at 62c.

Sugar—Owing to the checks on the movement, which we have previously noticed, to-day's sales are confined to about 200 hhds, at 11½@12¾c for fair to fully fair old crop, 13¼c for white clarified, and 11¼c for seconds. The supply is moderately fair.

Molasses—There is little or none in first hands, and the sales are consequently confined to a small lot of the new crop in bbls and half bbls at 56c per gallon.

BRITISH IRON TRADE.—Wolverhampton, Nov. 5.—The finished iron houses reported to-day that they were doing a good steady trade for most descriptions of finished iron, all at the full advanced rates. They have further stated that as the season advances the evidences increases which makes it more than before probable that the existing prosperity will be continued into the new year. At the same time they announce that they are able to get pigs at half a crown under the price which they would have been compelled to give six weeks ago. They further add that deliveries of pigs are being forced upon them, in cases, in which the prices to be given are from 5s to 10s below the current rates.

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Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.
oc29:6m

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the unfeigned and unbiassed results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are reccommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, and no appetite, and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:* It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.
I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
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